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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. In general it can be said that medical training in China has been completely inadequate for the needs of the country, although the training received in some institutions is excellent. However, there were only 26 medical schools in all of China, less than 50% of which could be considered Grade A. The balance were small schools in remote areas where the training was of a very low standard, but better than nothing.

2. [redacted] medical training available [redacted]

3. [redacted] Fukien Christian University at Foochow, Fukien Province. This school was supported by three US religious denominations and the school had excellent standards. However it was a small institution, having total enrollment of less than five hundred students in the four-year course. Of the five hundred probably no more than 10-15 were taking premedical training.

4. During the hostilities Fukien University moved to Shao Wu, Fukien Province, but moved back to Foochow after World War II.

5. [redacted] the National Medical College in Shanghai, [redacted]

6. The National Medical College has a capacity of about four hundred students but the average enrollment was from two to three hundred. The UK system of training was used in that the student had a five-year course leading to a degree, which includes a one-year internship.

7. Training received at the National Medical College of Shanghai was for general practice rather than specialization or teaching. Use of English texts and English instruction was standard.

8. The clinical facilities made available to medical students from the National Medical College were good in that there were three excellent teaching hospitals in Shanghai, with large and well qualified faculties.

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9. The teaching hospitals give excellent training in surgery, orthopedic surgery, ear, nose and throat, ophthalmology, obstetrics, gynecology, psychiatry, dermatology, pathology, and neuro-surgery. Excellent training was also given in internal medicine.
10. The three hospitals were modern and very well equipped, and they were of fairly good size. One had approximately four hundred beds, another 350 and the third about 150. The latter was for chronic ailments, primarily.
11. The National Medical College was also affiliated with the Contagious Diseases Hospital of Shanghai, a municipally operated hospital of about one hundred beds which specialized in such contagious diseases as cholera. Most medical students worked at the Contagious Diseases Hospital during summer vacations.
12. Instructors at the National Medical College were of a variety of nationalities, with US and UK nationals predominating. However, the Chinese instructors on the staff were excellent. Many of them had been trained at Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Yale, and Pennsylvania.
13. The National Medical College was founded by the same man who founded Yale in China, Dr F C Yen, a graduate of Johns Hopkins.
14. During World War II most graduates of the National Medical College went into government service. Prior to World War II about 50% of the graduates remained on the staff of the Shanghai Medical Center and a very small percentage went into private practice.
15. [REDACTED]
National Central Hospital in Nanking. This was one of five hospitals of the same name in China. The others were located in Canton, Tientsin, Lanchow, and Hankow. All of these hospitals were well equipped and had from three to six hundred beds, with the exception of the hospital in Nanking which had about eight hundred beds.
16. The National Central Hospital in Nanking was the oldest of the five. The other four were established after World War II. All were staffed mostly with Chinese doctors.
17. All of the National Central Hospitals had excellent schools of nursing and also had facilities for the training of laboratory technicians.
18. An institution known as IHT, Institute of Hospital Technicians, in Hankow, offered the best training for hospital technicians. It was run by a Canadian Mission and had excellent and modern X-ray equipment and pathological equipment.
19. [REDACTED]
20. Medical training in China prior to World War II placed great emphasis on public health, and [REDACTED] great emphasis is still being placed on this subject. However [REDACTED] the quality of medical instruction has deteriorated due to the interest of the current regime in developing a large number of medical technicians in a very short time.
21. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] training in medical schools in China is now divided into three groups. One group receives only one year's training and the "graduates" are sent to rural areas. They are barely able to give inoculations and first aid.

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22. A second group receives two year's training and are then sent into rural areas as head medical officers for the district.
23. A third group receives three year's training, which is more in line with a regular, although shorter, medical course.
24. In addition to the fact that students in all three classifications do not receive sufficient medical instruction, at least half their time is spent taking such courses as political science so they are probably much better politicians than medical practitioners.
25. [REDACTED] training for nurses is even worse than the current training being given doctors in Communist China. Nurses are divided into two groups, one of which receives a maximum of six month's training and the other receives a maximum of one year's training.
26. As far as medical research is concerned, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] There was a very excellent medical research institute in Shanghai headed by a Dr Wm Robinson which gave excellent training in bacteriology and parasitology.
27. On the staff of the institution was Dr T Y Ku, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He was an excellent pathologist and had received wide training in the US and Germany. Dr Ku was also dean of the medical school in Shanghai.
[REDACTED]
28. Another topflight doctor, [REDACTED] is Dr James Shen, head of the National Central Hospital of Nanking. He is an excellent surgeon. He graduated from Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. [REDACTED]
29. As far as training in pathology is concerned facilities are extremely limited, and during World War II only the largest medical centers in China had any facilities for training in this field.

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